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WINNSBORO, S. C.

Wednesday, January 13, 1892

COL. KITT has been much quoted as an infallible authority on figures of finance and economy. He now says Tillman's administration of public affairs for one year has cost the State \$1,000,000. We cannot test his accuracy in this statement since we are unaccustomed to handling so many numbers as he is received as authority in these matters by those who know, we will have to take his statement until some one proves him to be wrong.

ELSEWHERE we publish Col. Kitt's letter to the Greenville News reviewing the record of Gov. Tillman as to his broken promises. There is nothing new in what he says and the letter is mainly interesting as showing that there are signs that the people are beginning to awaken from the delirium into which they were thrown in '90 by the blowing of an ambitious candidate. The people may be fooled for a while but as sure as reaction follows action so surely will they punish the demagogue who uses them as a tool for selfish ends.

THE STATE Democratic Executive Committee has decided not to force a breach in the party by attempting to exclude those who failed to vote for Tillman in the last election and have thus inaugurated a policy which may once again restore peace and harmony to the white people of South Carolina. But the peace so earnestly desired cannot be brought about by the retention in office of such men as Tillman and Irby who conclude a Christmas dinner by publicly denouncing decent and respectable white people as "moccasins" and "curs." Hard things were said on both sides in the heated campaign preceding the last election and if the same men are allowed to lead this year harder things will be said and white people will be driven wider and wider apart. If the people will cast aside the five brands on both sides and put in office conservative, wise men identified with neither faction we may hope for harmony which is the only condition of an abiding peace.

WE give our readers today chapter III on tobacco culture from the pen of an experienced and successful tobacco raiser of N. C. as published in the News and Courier, and we commend its perusal to those contemplating a venture with the weed.

From what we gather on the subject from general inquiry it seems that only certain soils can produce the quality of leaf which is necessary to make tobacco raising profitable, and unless planted on this class of soil there is little profit in it. Sandy top soil with a clay subsoil, not what is called gritty, but a sandy soil like that in some sections of the county is the best, and wherever this is found it is well to make the experiment as suggested by Mr. T. P. Mitchell.

The best reason for trying it is that a change in the farm crops is necessary since cotton has ceased to pay and tobacco, where the land suits, has proved to be a paying substitute for what has been our money crop. We hope that those who give tobacco a trial will do so in a business way, will give it a fair trial and if nothing comes of the experiment there is not much lost. Unless the land and "the man" are suitable it will prove a failure but when these are of the right sort we can see no reason why the experiment should not be made. It has made farmers rich elsewhere and we trust it may prove equally as beneficial to the farmers of Fairfield.

It seems that there is danger that the Winthrop Training School will be removed from Columbia since it has been decided that its location is to be put up at auction to the highest bidder. If this school was a private enterprise nothing should be said about this plan of determining its location but since it has been accepted by the State and will be supported by the taxpayers all over the State, it is a great injustice to give it to that locality which will give the most money for it.

The only reason why the State should support it is to provide a place for the education of her girls, those unable to attend a course in Vassar or some other institution and for this reason it should be located in the most accessible place to girls from all over the State. Will the plan of auctioning it off to the highest bidder, which means the richest community, result in giving it the best location?

Suppose Charleston or Anderson or Georgetown or Chesterfield should make the highest bid could it be claimed that either of these places would be the most accessible to the poor girls of the State?

ishing it upon those already able to take care of themselves? The doctrine "To these who have more shall be given and from these who have not, even that which they have shall be taken away" will do for Wall Street, but it is unjust and wrong when it is applied to the matter of spending money raised by taxing people who find it hard to make ends meet at the end of the year. We trust the Winthrop School will be allowed to remain where it is now in the center of the State accessible to most of the poor girls in the State. We have no sympathy with this new fangled idea of putting our public institutions up at auction. Put them where they will be the most good to the most people and then ask the taxpayers to support them as liberally as the time will admit.

The Public Printing.

The more the bids put in for the State printing by Mr. Calvo and Mr. Woodrow are studied the more should both (especially the former) appear. It is founded on no fixed business principle whatever. It is in its nature a simple piece of "gambling", if we are allowed to use that word not in an offensive manner, but as indicating that the remuneration of Mr. Calvo should depend on the relative amount of bill work in the Legislature. We append some of the details of the two bids per page:

Senate calendar, 250	2.50	\$ 50
House calendar, 250	2.50	50
Senate journal, 300	2.50	75
House journal, 300	2.50	75
Senate bills, 1000	1.25	1.19
House bills, 1000	1.50	1.28
Reports, 1414	2.50 (2152)	93
Per. Sen. jour., 616	01 (711)	83
Per. H. jour., 702	01 (862)	83
Comp. Gen. rpt., 336	01 (399)	98
Repts. and res., 2000	01 (2324)	93
Govt's message, 32	01	75

Mr. Woodrow charged double rates for rule and figure work, hence the increased number of pages, apparently in his bid.

The award was given to Mr. Woodrow on his bid. The Register claims that an error has been made and desires the award to be changed. Adding the products found by multiplying the number of pages by the price of each, it figures the bid of Mr. Calvo to have been \$10,076.96, and that of Mr. Woodrow to have been \$11,509.21.

The Register adds, "The average number of pages allowed for the different classes of work being based on the work of past years, must be very nearly an absolutely correct criterion for the work of the next two years."

Again, "We have demonstrated that the successful bid will cost the State nearly \$3,000 more than that of Mr. Calvo, and the statute provides that the printing shall be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder."

Lastly, "Justice demands that the mistake be rectified and the printing placed in accordance with the legal requirements." (This, by the way, while the Register holds in its possession the money paid to it for the advertisement that should have gone to the State except for the fraud of Mr. Rodgers. Certainly the Register should do equity before it claims equity.)

Our readers will be struck with the absurdity of the bids. Where Mr. Woodrow charges 50 cents, Mr. Calvo charges \$2.50, while the latter prints the Acts for a cent a page, and the former asks \$3.38. In such bids as this who can tell which is lowest? The committee would have done well to have rejected both of them, and called for some that had in them a plain business proposition. The State doesn't ask anybody to print its Acts for nothing; nor does it care to pay several prices for one kind of work and have the other thrown in. This gives room for jobs.

The Register is much more simple than a daily newspaper should be if it dreams that the printing of the next year is going to be of the same amount or distributed in the same way as this year between bills, journals, &c. Of course the Register does not know that Judge Mayer has a big book of General Statutes that is expected to be read and printed as a House bill next year, in which case the simple little bid of Mr. Calvo to print bills at \$2.50, a page would yield much "fat." The Register has never heard that the State Printer who printed a last revision of the General Statutes ten years ago, is said to have cleared all the way from ten to twenty thousand by the work.

We cannot agree with the innocent expression of opinion of the Register that the estimate if made of house bills for the coming session was probably excessive, and that this made Mr. Calvo's bid still more favorable to the State than Mr. Woodrow's. If the Revised Statutes be printed as an Act, Mr. Woodrow's bid of \$3.38 per page will also be somewhat lucrative. There would seem to be cats all around and about and within this printing meal tub. We sincerely trust in the interest of true reform, that the publication of the new Revised Statutes will be made the subject of a separate bargain, and that every printing committee hereafter will avail itself of the privilege it has to take bids for parts of work. In this way it will effectually put a stop to the wildcat system of bidding that seems to have prevailed heretofore.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day. "Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits, 75 cents. Sold by W. E. Aiken, Druggist, Winnsboro, S. C.

Many Persons Are broken down from overwork or household cares. Brown's Bitter Balm restores the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

TEN YEARS WITH TOBACCO.

RESULTS OF THE EXPERIENCE OF A PRACTICAL PLANTER.

Mr. H. E. Harman, of Winston, N. C., formerly of Lexington, S. C., gives the History of the Tobacco Industry of the State, and the best method of Undertaking and Pursuing this New Industry. Chapter III.—The Plant Bid—How to Make it and how to Sow the Seed. (News and Courier.)

As already stated, the tobacco crop is a jealous one, and a crop which requires the closest attention. The tobacco planter can either make the largest returns or the most ignominious failure. To make a success the crop must have every attention and everything it wants, or good bye to your golden dreams of profit. And in no particular is there to be more care than in the fertilizing of the soil. The right big figures at the end of the year will be on the wrong side of the page.

In fertilizing the tobacco crop greater care is required to adopt the right elements to the soil than in any other crop. As a rule, the tobacco planter should use a fertilizer made of cotton and corn fields will not do well on tobacco. If these are used at all they should be well rotted in the compost heap before placed on the land. There are now a number of brands of commercial fertilizers on the market, and the planter should select the one which he can make his own selection. It is difficult to lay down absolute rules on this score, but the writer has secured from an eminent chemist and agriculturist, Major R. L. Ragland, of Virginia, the following valuable data:

First. The phosphoric acid must be available and procurable at the smallest cost to our planters is found in discolored South Carolina rock, sold as acid phosphate. A solvent quickly acting nitrate is decidedly better for the bright yellow top than the slow acting one, because this type needs to be pushed forward by rapid growth to early maturity, so as to cause the leaves to ripen in color, and at the same time with the weather conditions are most favorable to the curing process.

Third. The sulphate of potash is better than the chloride for any class of tobacco, because the chloride is a poison to the plants, causing them to cure of a darker shade, and injures the texture. The so-called "muriate of potash" is unfit for any class of tobacco and should not be used. Being cheaper, some farmers use it, but it is a poison to the plants, causing them to cure of a darker shade, and injures the texture.

Following the line of Major Ragland's research we find a formula which he has laid down as a general rule. For an acre of poor, gray, old field land which is to be planted in tobacco, we find the following laid down:

Discolored South Carolina rock, 200	
Nitrate of soda, 100	
Sulphate of potash, 100	
Total, 400	
If the land is freshly cleared of forest wood, the following formula is required:	
Acid phosphate, 150	
Nitrate of soda, 100	
Sulphate of potash, 100	
Total, 350	
For an acre of long cleared land which has been cropped upon for a number of years continuously this formula is offered:	
Acid phosphate, 100	
Nitrate of soda, 100	
Sulphate of potash, 100	
Total, 300	

The above should give the planter a fair idea of what is needed in the way of a fertilizer for his tobacco crop. It will be seen that the allowance for each acre is rather large compared with other crops, but the planter must bear in mind that the yield of tobacco, if properly managed, is considerably larger. Under the old regime of tobacco growing 600 to 700 pounds of leaf per acre were considered a big yield, but things have changed wonderfully along this line within the past few years. The tobacco planters in the Florence section now grow from 1,000 to 1,250 pounds of tobacco per acre.

It is true that high toppling has made it difficult to do this, but not all. These planters have followed the policy that in tobacco growing you must take your best land and make it yield all which generous fertilizing will do, and this policy has paid them well. It costs more to cultivate tobacco than any other kind of crop, but it yields its full share, and the only way to get it is by generous use of commercial fertilizers.

When as much as 450 pounds or 500 pounds of fertilizer is applied per acre it is best to broadcast one-half and apply the balance in the drill. This method of application gives the roots something to feed on during its entire growing season and makes a uniform plant.

The best anodyne and expectorant for the cure of colds and coughs is throat, lung, and bronchial troubles, is undoubtedly, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Ask your druggist for it, and, at the same time, for Ayer's Almanac, which is free to all.

A Household Remedy FOR ALL BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES
B. B. B. Botanic Blood Balm
It Cures SCURF, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM, ECZEMA, ERYTHRA, and all other skin eruptions. It restores the system and restores the constitution, when impaired from any cause. It is almost supernatural healing properties, easily and in guaranteeing a cure, its directions are followed.
SENT FREE BY MAIL. BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

CAPITAL NEWS.

The Weather and Politics—The Cantwell Case—The Congressional "Violence"—Other Bits of Items.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 11.—Special: The weather for the past week has been such as would not strike one favorably who is on his way South to escape the Northern blizzard. The thermometer and the barometer have both been recording a war dance, sometimes up and sometimes down. Fortunately the clouds have brought rain instead of sleet or snow. One night we were treated to a real summer thunder and hail storm, which did damage to the immediate vicinity. The next night everything was frozen. In the political world matters are quiet comparatively. The Executive Committee of the Democratic party has met and recommended that no disposition be made this year between those who voted for Tillman last year and these who did not. This is wise. There was a good deal of confusion last year as to what constituted a Democrat, and the question is still unsettled by everyone to suit himself. So that an attempt to draw the line very clearly would be bad politics in the face of our condition in South Carolina. The Executive committee has no right to decide the qualifications of a Democrat, and it is exceedingly doubtful if there is any power anywhere new to make the decision.

One of its most fundamental acts, and it can be made only by the highest authority of the party, not by any Executive Committee of State or County. Hence for the present, any white person calling himself a Democrat, and the right to vote, and the right to be elected, seems to be as authoritative vested in any body in advance of the next State convention in September to make any one swear to support the candidates nominated by the primary. In Fairfield and some other counties there is a feeling that it is not required by the State constitution as recently published. There is justice in requiring such an oath; but if the constitution does not impose it no law can do so. I hope that the two wings of the party will be able to flap together this year.

The case of Cantwell came up in the Supreme Court the other day. He was the supervisor of Charleston, and was removed by the Governor in the summer. Judge Wallace held that the removal of officials shall be with the consent of the Senate must be construed to mean that the removal can take place only when the Senate is in session. This decision, it will be remembered, called for a dissenting opinion by Gov. Tillman in his message. The Senate in session last month confirmed the removal and Gov. Tillman appointed a new supervisor.

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Another nice legal question arises in the case of the justices in Fairfield and York. The State has been claiming that the justices in Fairfield and York are not entitled to a salary, but the Supreme Court has decided that they are.

It is rather early in the year for the crop of candidates to be springing from the ground. But along with the sweet violets and the hyacinths and crocuses, the candidates are beginning to show their heads. This plant though now on Richmond soil has been transplanted from the fresh bracing climate of the mountains of Oconee and is not therefore afraid of the early frost.

To drop metaphor, the Charleston News and Courier contains a paragraph from its Columbia correspondent announcing that the Hon. John S. Verner is in the field for Congress from the Fourth District, and that he will run on the "Cleveland" ticket. The "Cleveland" ticket is a new one, and has had much experience in that line in his canvass for the Legislature in Oconee. He has many friends in the Piedmont section, and has made friends here, so that he will probably carry a goodly number of votes. He is a man of great energy and has a good deal of experience in that line. He is a man of great energy and has a good deal of experience in that line.

The papers in the canal transaction have been accepted, and contractors are at work on the canal. The foot of Germain street for a half million factory. The Electrical Companies have consolidated, and \$150,000 in bonds have been placed. It is promised the electric cars will soon be running, and all sorts of machinery and sewing machines and dry fans will be turned by this power hereafter. Col. J. Q. Marshall is the President and is an energetic man of business. The city election will take place in April. The canvass will soon be on. Col. McMaster has been elected ill, but is now much better. It is expected that he will offer for re-election. A local paper mentions that other candidates will be Col. Marshall, Col. Rhett, Mr. Saxe Sloan, and possibly Mr. E. J. Brennen. The voters will have a good deal to choose from. This canvass is usually sharp and decisive. There will of course be large field of Aldermanic aspirants.

The cereal crop of the United States last year is reported to have been the largest ever made. In view of this fact the price of wheat and corn promises to be somewhat lower than at present. It is a fact that will be welcome to those who will have to buy. Still it is not well to trust too much to this.

Specimen Cases. S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism his stomach was disordered, his liver was affected by indigestion, and he was generally in poor health. He was cured by using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. He writes: "I have been cured of my trouble by using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I have been cured of my trouble by using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

TAKING TILLMAN TO TASK.

Colonel Kitt Reviews the Great Blower—How the Little Tin Andrew Jackson Deceived the People and Crippled the State—A Comment on the Field-Frank.

ESSEX PLANTATION, S. C., Jan. 1, 1892. To the Editor of the Daily News: The condition of the people is such that I feel it my duty to write you. On one side we have the great financial disaster. On the other side, we have the great financial disaster. On one side we have the great financial disaster. On the other side, we have the great financial disaster.

Five years ago B. R. Tillman made his appearance before the public as the advocate of an agricultural and mechanical college, which was to be a college of the people. The writer was a member of the convention and was in full sympathy with the movement, as he always has been and is with everything looking to the advancement of the agricultural interest. The convention had not adjourned, but the press of the State announced as a fact that Tillman had sold out the farmer's movement to Dawson.

When the State convention met in the summer, Tillman held a caucus of the farmers and the result was to place the farmer to vote for Shepard, a lawyer, Dawson's candidate, against Tillman, a farmer. As Tillman had been very diligent in abusing lawyers, his course was conclusive with many that what the press stated was true—that he had sold out to Dawson.

The writer lost confidence in him and reluctantly consented in 1890 to support him. He did not do so until he was assured Tillman was an Alliance man and after he heard him speak at Newberry, where, hearing other things, he was convinced that he was a man of one word which he has kept. He said: "If you elect me governor, the first message I send to the Legislature will ask them to reduce the salaries of all the State officers." He said: "But you will not do that, will you?" "I don't care if they do," he said. "I don't care if they do," he said. "I don't care if they do," he said.

He said: "Follow-up, if you elect me Governor I will save you \$100,000." Was he blowing? How now stand matters? Instead of saving you \$100,000, he has lost the State, the first year of his administration, near \$1,000,000. He has put us on the down grade. Matters are serious and under his administration they are growing worse very fast. He has lost the State, the first year of his administration, near \$1,000,000. He has put us on the down grade. Matters are serious and under his administration they are growing worse very fast.

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When the Legislature, realizing the severity of money and the straits to which the people are reduced, extended the time for the payment of taxes to the 20th of February, Tillman refused to approve it. He is in a place. He has feathered his nest and cares not a straw for the people, only for their votes. He has very differently when he had no gloves.

In the campaign of 1890 Tillman deigned all with collected five pieces of railroads as bribes, and said they were "bribe." He must have been blowing. It is alleged that he rode on No. 1, and the railroads and express companies carried everything free for him, and he has no doubt. He is a man of one word which he has kept. He said: "If you elect me governor, the first message I send to the Legislature will ask them to reduce the salaries of all the State officers."

Popular government with such men as these can never survive. In his speech at Laurens, opening his campaign for this year in vilification and abuse, he surprised even what he said in 1890 when he was running for Governor. Then he was plain B. R. Tillman. Now he is chief magistrate of the State. Farmers of the State, what do you think of our Governor whom we elect? I own I am ashamed I voted for him and will never do it again. He has deceived us intentionally and badly and has proven himself to be a fraud. He is a man of one word which he has kept. He said: "If you elect me governor, the first message I send to the Legislature will ask them to reduce the salaries of all the State officers."

You May Have Tried

A score of preparations called "sarsaparilla," without receiving any benefit; but do not be discouraged. Had you taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla in the first place, you would have been cured and saved time and money. It is not yet too late. Ayer's Sarsaparilla does not exhilarate for a while, and then leave the patient more prostrated than before; it produces a radical change in the system, such as no other preparation, claiming to be a blood medicine, can effect. Original—best—cheapest. Try Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"During the past twenty-five years I have, at various times, used Ayer's Sarsaparilla for purifying the blood, and I am fully convinced that it is the most thorough and reliable blood-purifier ever offered to the public."—Nicholas S. M. McNeil, 26 Franklin Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

"I am glad to add my testimony to the value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I have, for four years, been very much afflicted with salt-rheum on my face, which was now from the knee to the ankle, attended with a stinging, burning pain, sometimes almost beyond endurance. The best physicians and several preparations of sarsaparilla failed to give relief. Last spring I was advised by a friend to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I did so, and now feel like a new man. I say that it has effected a thorough and permanent cure. From the first my health began to improve, and now I consider myself a well man."—Calvin Gardner, Overseer, Boot Corporation, Lowell, Mass.

"Several years ago I was prostrated with a severe attack of erysipelas, which left me in a very feeble condition. I tried various remedies without avail, and finally was induced to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A few bottles of which made me feel like a new person, every trace of my old complaint being removed. I can recommend this medicine to any one needing a thoroughly reliable blood-purifier."—Mrs. Annie Squire, South Albany, Vt.

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